

and logicians. Indeed, he may have been said to have been their theological father. Not in all England among any of the denominations were there greater pulpit orators and disputants than several of those elders. The most famous were John Banks and James Marsden. Perhaps England never produced a man of the pulpit who possessed more of the natural genius of oratory than John Banks. I doubt if either Spurgeon or Beecher was his equal in spontaneous gift. Native eloquence flowed from his mouth as a river. Marsden on his part beat the most famous sectarian champions in England in public discussion on Mormonism—beat the very men who became themselves famous in discussion with George Jacob Holyoak, Joseph Barker and Charles Bradleugh, the great "Iconoclast" of England. Holyoak and his class greatly admired Orson Pratt and these splendid disputants and logicians whom Orson Pratt created.

During those periods of Orson's presidency over the British Isles, he wrote numerous tracts, and published in all, several millions, scattering them broadcast over the whole British realm. At that time the organized tract societies of the British Mormon Mission were, we believe, not equalled in all Christendom for their thorough working and missionary results. These, united with the active ministry, comprising (we should estimate) 5,000 elders, constituted the vast missionary machinery by which Orson Pratt brought into the Church, in two years, nearly 18,000 souls.

Orson Pratt was truly a great apostle in every sense of the term. As for his life, no man ever lived a purer one. From his birth he never drank scarcely as much as a glass of ale, nor used a bit of tobacco: his beverage was pure water.

He also possessed real apostolic courage. We may give an anecdote of this: Orson Pratt with Ezra T. Benson, Edward L. Sloan, and John Kay, went on a visit to the Isle of Man. Much excitement was produced by this visit and the preaching of these elders. On the return by steamer to Liverpool, the crowd of passengers became quite as a mob arrayed against these Mormon apostles. E. T. Benson escaped below, while this mob on ship-board surrounded Orson Pratt and clam-

ored to cast him into the sea as a Jonah who troubled the ship. They seized him to cast him into the sea. Orson calmly stood in their midst, and placing his hand on the side of the ship, "Sirs," he said, "do with me according to your threatenings. If it be God's will, I am ready." This genuine apostolic courage conquered. The mob was awed; the captain interposed, and their was peace in the ship the remainder of the passage."

Scarcely need we enlarge on his famous discussion on polygamy with Dr. Newman, before ten to fifteen thousand people in the great Tabernacle of Salt Lake City. Daily were those discussions published in the *New York Herald*, and reproduced entire or in part in nearly every paper in America; while almost the universal decision throughout the land was that Orson Pratt was victor.

The Paul of the Mormon Church is verily his fitting name. Orson Pratt will live throughout a dispensation.

COUNCILOR CLUFF.

The councilor who represents Morgan, Summit, Uintah, and Wasatch Counties—William Wallace Cluff—in his notes for our sketch, says:

"I am the fourth son of David and Betsey Hall Cluff. I was born in the town of Willoughby, Geauga—now Lake—County, in the State of Ohio, on the 8th of March, 1832. My father was born in Durham, New Hampshire, June 20th, 1793. My ancestors were among the first settlers of New England. They came from York, England, and settled in Massachusetts, a year or two after the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth. Subsequently a branch of the family located at Durham, New Hampshire, from which branch my father descended, and numbers of the family have, at different times, held offices of trust in that State. Our great uncle was a member of the Legislature of New Hampshire. Others served in the revolutionary war, and fought for the independence of our great republic. My father served his country in the war of 1812. My parents have raised a family of eleven sons and one daughter, all of whom are still living. My father died

December 6th, 1881, at Smithville, in Arizona, being in his 88th year. My mother died in the June previous.

"My father joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the year 1831. When the body of the Church located at Kirtland, Ohio, my parents removed to that place, where they resided until the removal of the Church to Jackson County, Missouri, to which place they also started to go. On reaching Springfield, Illinois, every member of the family, except my father and oldest brother, David, were taken down with the chills and fever; so we were under the necessity of remaining there for the time being; and before we were ready to proceed on our journey, the news of the expulsion of the Saints from Missouri reached us, and therefore we remained in Springfield until the Saints commenced to locate at Commerce—afterwards called Nauvoo, to which place we also went in the year of 1839. We resided in Nauvoo until the Church left for the Rocky Mountains, in the spring of 1846, when we left all we had and started for the Great West. Being short of teams and provisions, my parents made a temporary halt at a place called Mount Pisgah, where we remained until the summer of 1848, when they removed to Council Bluffs, on the Missouri River. In the spring of 1850 we crossed the Plains to these valleys, and first located in Provo.

"In May, 1854, I was called, in company with eighteen others, mostly young men, to go on a mission to the Sandwich Islands. I learned the Hawaiian language and traveled and preached to the natives on all but one of the Islands of that group, remaining there until the spring of 1859, when I returned to my parents, home in Provo, having been absent four years and one month to a day.

In September, 1860, I started on a mission to Denmark, in company with Jesse N. Smith and J. P. R. Johnsen. We arrived in Copenhagen January 11th, 1861. John Van Cott was at that time presiding over the Scandinavian mission. After learning the Danish language, and traveling and preaching in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, for over two years, I left for home in May, 1863, in charge of a company of emigrants numbering over 900 souls. I arrived in Salt Lake

City in September, having been absent three years. In October, I went to Pine Valley, in Washington County, where I married Ann Whipple, October 24th, 1863, having been engaged to her previous to going to Denmark. On March 2d, 1864, I left my wife in Provo, and started in company with Apostles E. T. Benson and Lorenzo Snow, as also Elders Joseph F. and Alma L. Smith, for a mission to the Sandwich Islands. The object of this mission was to investigate the course of Walter M. Gibson, who had gone there, and was imposing upon the native Saints in that mission, by introducing false doctrines among them. After assisting to reorganize the branches and setting them in order, I was released to return home, where I arrived in December of that year, having been absent ten months. During my absence my son William Wallace was born.

"In February, 1865, I was appointed, by President Brigham Young, presiding bishop over the settlements in Wasatch, Summit and Morgan Counties, in which capacity I labored until May, 1870, when I was called to go on a second mission to Denmark to release Elder Jesse N. Smith in the presidency of the Scandinavian mission. In June, 1872, Elder Canute Peterson, of San Pete, released me, and I returned home, bringing a large company of Scandinavian Saints, reaching my home in Coalville, July 23rd, 1872.

In the years 1867, 1868 and 1869, I was sent to the Territorial Legislature as representative from Summit County. In 1875, 1877 and 1879, I was elected a member of the Legislative Council from the counties of Salt Lake, Tooele, and Summit; and in 1882, I represented the counties of Morgan, Summit, Wasatch, and Uintah."

He is upon the following committees: "On Counties;" "On Roads, Bridges, Ferries and Canyons;" "On Enrolling and Engrossing;" "On Militia;" "On Railroads." There is not a more useful man in the Council than W. W. Cluff, which may be seen in the character and duties of the committee that he is upon. Undoubtedly he is destined to play a representative part in the future history of our Territory.